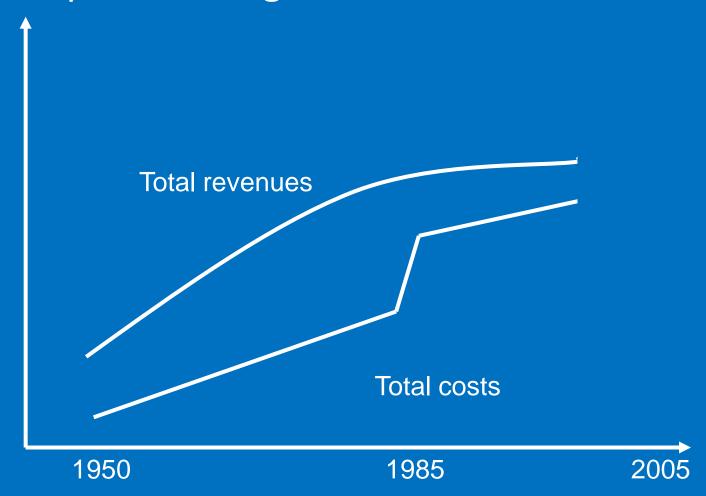
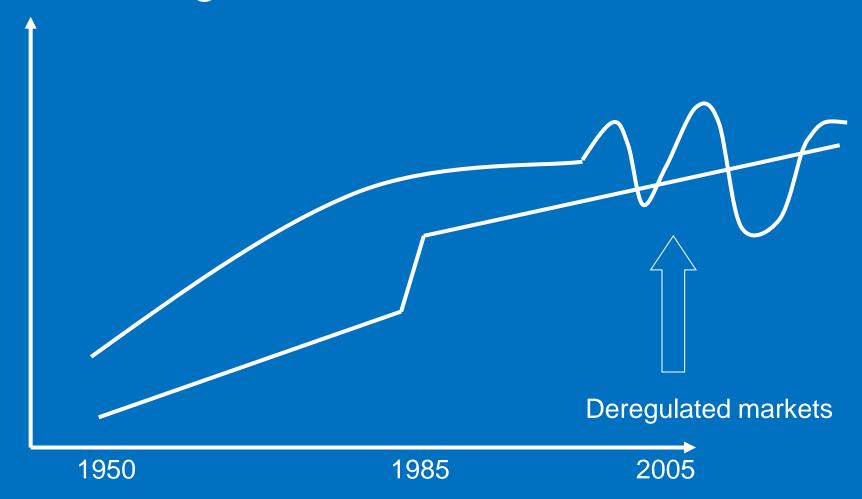


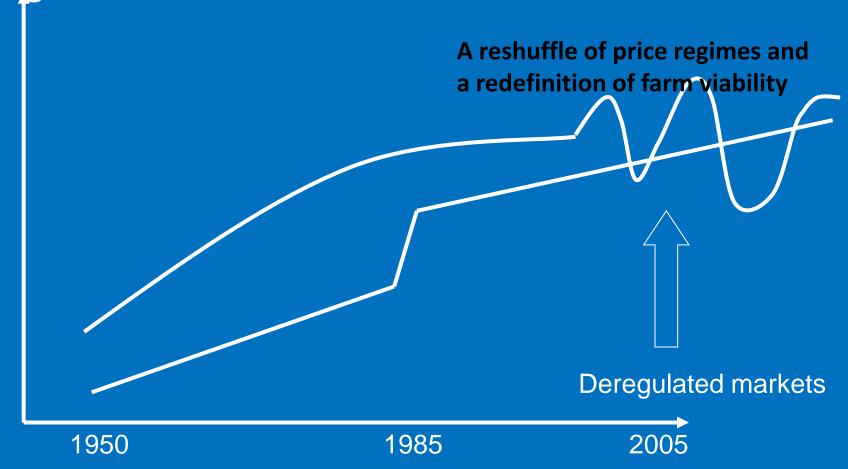
'the squeeze on agriculture'

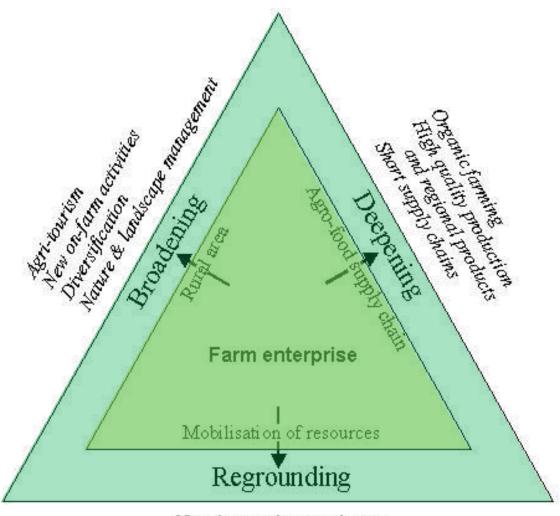


The current agrarian crisis



The current agrarian crisis, now interacting with the general economic and financial crisis





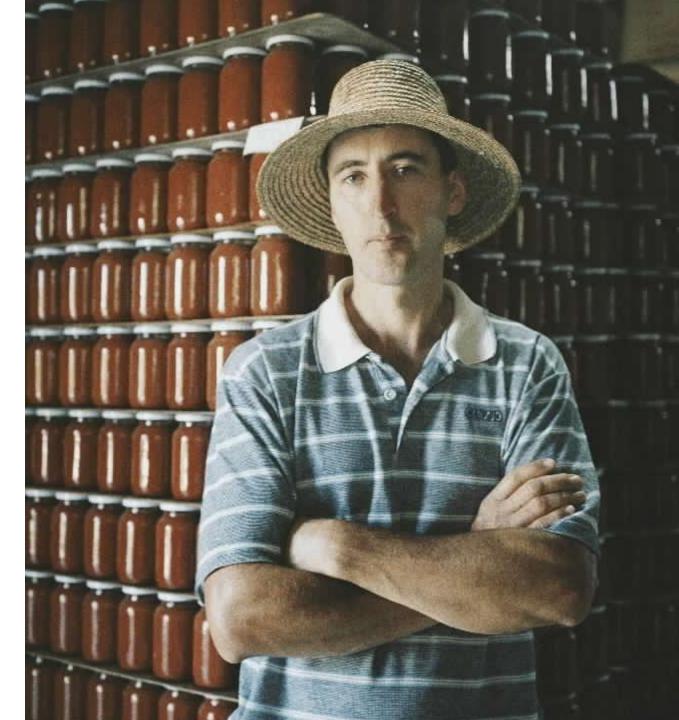
New forms of cost reduction Off-farm income

Netherlands (Friesland)

Fam. Hoekstra Loënga



multifunctionality in Brazil



An Italian Example

vendita diretta di latte crudo sfuso: dal Produttore al Consumatore

Una redditizia opportunità



Rivenditore Esclusivo per l'ITALIA

DISTRIBUTORI AUTOMATICI



Società Cooperativa a r.l.
22036 ERBA (CO)
via Diaz, 5
Tel. 031 / 61 09 82
Telefax 031 / 61 11 38
P. iva 01279600132
e-mail cofazo@virgilio.it
http://xoomer.virgilio.it/apacolc

LATTE SFUSO

vendita diretta di latte crudo sfuso: dal Produttore al Consumatore

1° in ITALIA



al prezzo di

1 € il litro

Il consumatore risparmia il 30%

l'allevatore moltiplica

x 10

il guadagno di ogni litro di latte

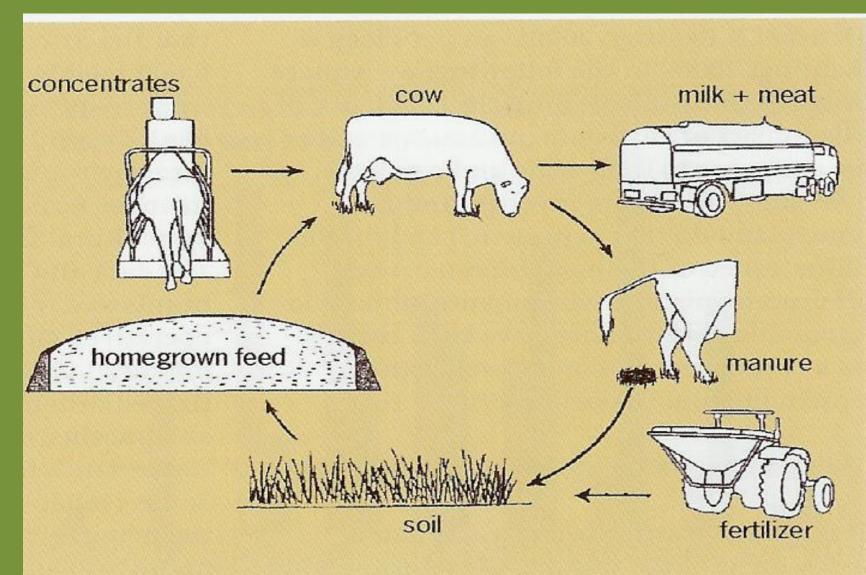
Chi lo può fare?

Tutti gli allevatori produttori di latte alimentare!





Finetuning of the processes of production: strong decrease of N-emissions



Introducing new qualities into the area & the construction of synergy

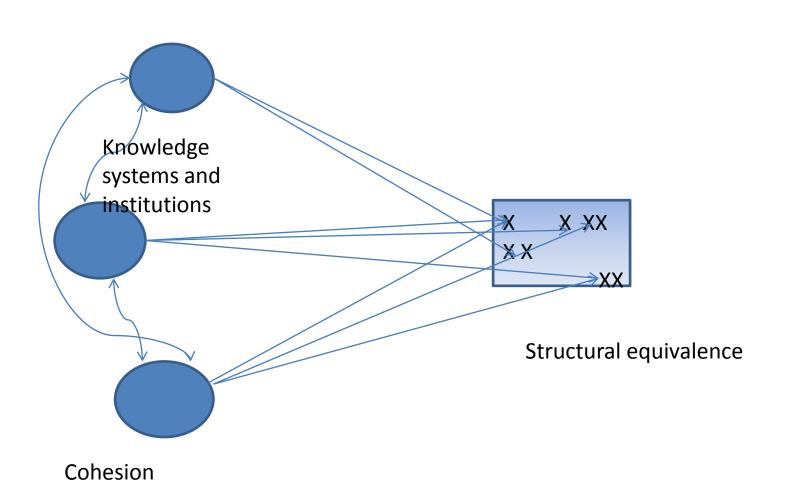
Increased quality of life Improved food quality Increased biodiversity Improved manure management Improved feeding Strengthened rural economy Improved grassland management Improved application Increased quality of the landscape

Improved quality of natural resources



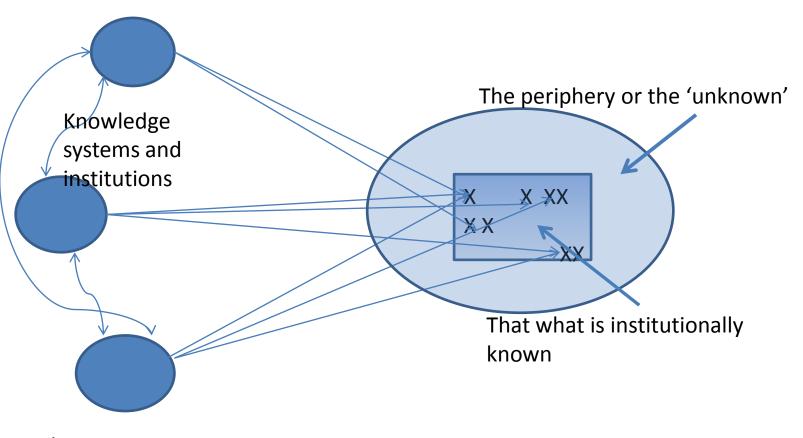
The myopia of the expert-systems

(or the making of 'black holes')



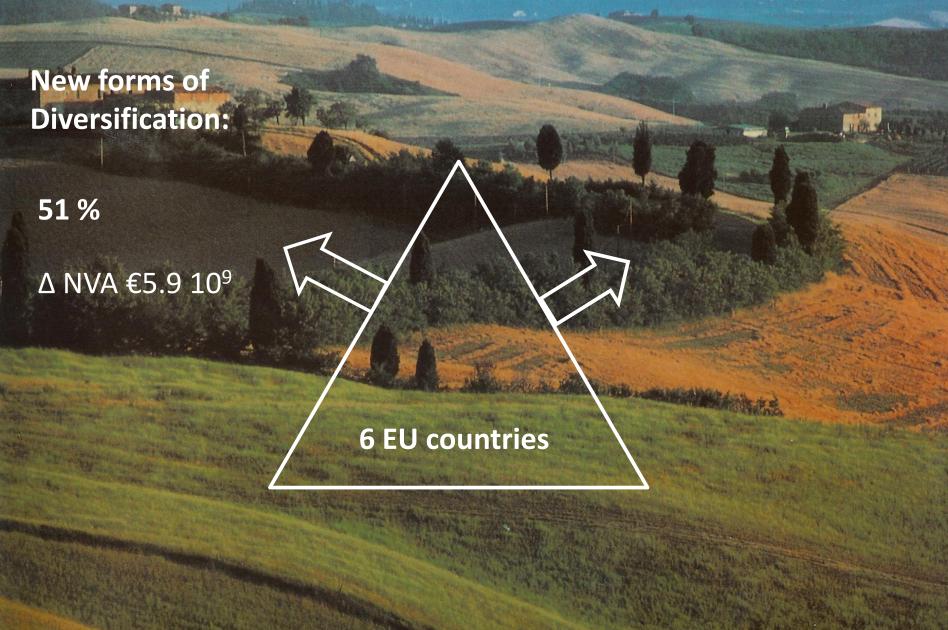
The myopia of the expert-systems

(or the making of 'black holes')



Cohesion

WIDE SPREAD INVOLVEMENT: LATE 1990s



France: 'land based activity systems' (Laurent et al, 1998)

	Institutional dimensions			
Macro-economic function	Institutions considered as legitimate to regulate conflicts/ contradictions (for ex. for land access)	Skill: The head of the agricultural holding qualifies him (her)self as:	Types of agricultural activities	Main objective of the agricultural activity for the households
1. Commodity production	Market regulation		1. Employee-run companies (1%)*	income, profit
		business manager	2. Capitalistic agriculture (3%)	income, profit
	Sector based regulation	farmer	3. Agriculture as a structured profession (20%)	income, taste for farming
		farmer	4. Agriculture based on a traditional farmer logic (21%)	income, self-employing profession
2. Combined economic activities in rural areas	Local rural regulation	rural entrepreneur	5. Rural enterprises (8%)	associated income, patrimony
		various	•	associated income, to keep an inherited family farm
3. Income distribution system/ social welfare	State / Regulation of income distribution	farmer	_	compensation of a low pension, subsistence and barter
		various	coverage/ old age pensions (9%)	access to social scheme (access to pension scheme, etc.), subsistence and barter
4. Consumption	Local rural regulation	various	9. Agricultural activity for home consumption and barter (2%)	subsistence and barter
	Market regulation	various	10. Luxury agriculture (4%)	leisure, prestige, patrimony
	Local rural regulation	various	11. Small scale recreational agriculture (12%)	leisure, subsistence and barter

France: 'land based activity systems' (Laurent et al, 1998)

	Institutional dimensions			
Macro-economic function 31.4	Institutions considered as legitimate to regulate conficts/ contradictions (for one of the confiction) for land access)	Skill: The head of the agricultural holding qualifies him (her)self as:	Types of agricultural activities	Main objective of the agricultural activity for the households
4. Commoditive moderation	Market regulation	business manage.	1. Employee-run companies (1%)* Full-time 2. Capitalistic agriculture (3%)	farms, no
1. Commodity production	Sector based regulation	farmer	3. Agriculture as a structured refession (26%) ensions	
		farmer	4. Agriculture, ased on strad tional farmer logic (21%)	ctivities 21.4%
2. Combined ecc nomic activities in rural areas	Local rural regulation	rural entrepreneur	5. Rural enterprices (0%)	associated income, patrimony
4.5	40/	various	6. Non integrated multi-activity (7%)	associated family farm
3. Income distribution system/ social welfare	State / Regulation of income	all-time farms	7. Subsistence farming for retired farmers (13%)	compensation of a low pension, subsistence and barter
		o pensions,	8. Qualifying to social welfare coverage/ old age pensions (9%)	access to social scheme (access to pension scheme, etc.), subsistence
_		VITH other		and barter
	Local rural regulation	ainful activition	9 Agricultural activity for home consumption and barter (2%)	subsistence and barter
4. Consumption	Market regulation	various	10. Luxury agriculture (4%)	leisure, prestige, patrimony
	Local rural regulation	various	11. Small scale recreational agriculture (12%)	leisure, subsistence and barter
	19/9	1989	2	000

Italy: large, professional farms, 2008

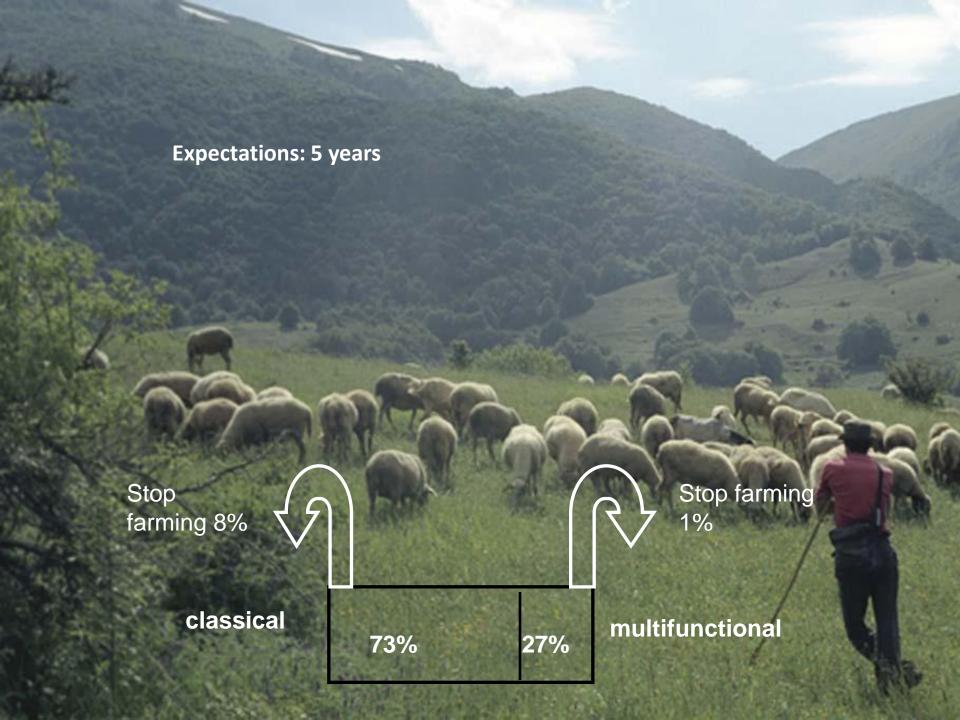
Current situation:

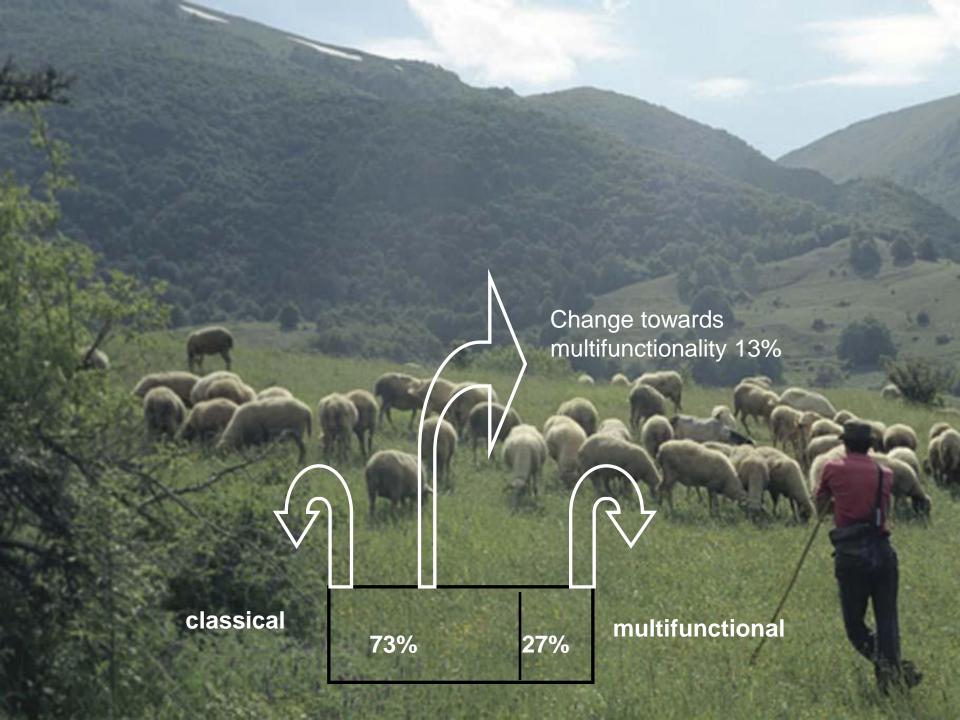
'classical' agriculture

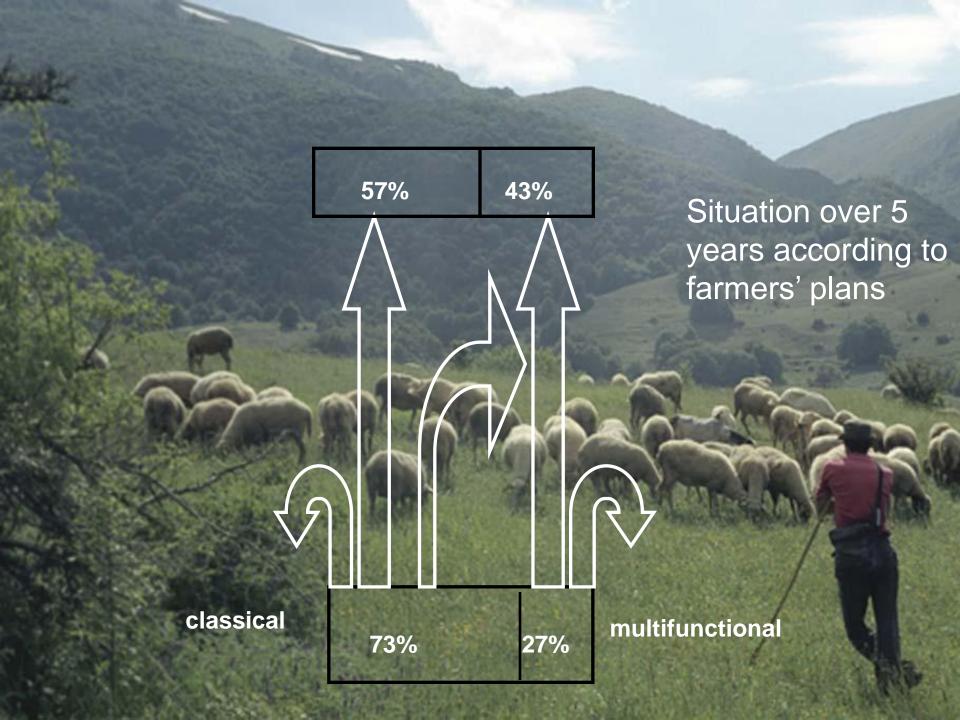
73%

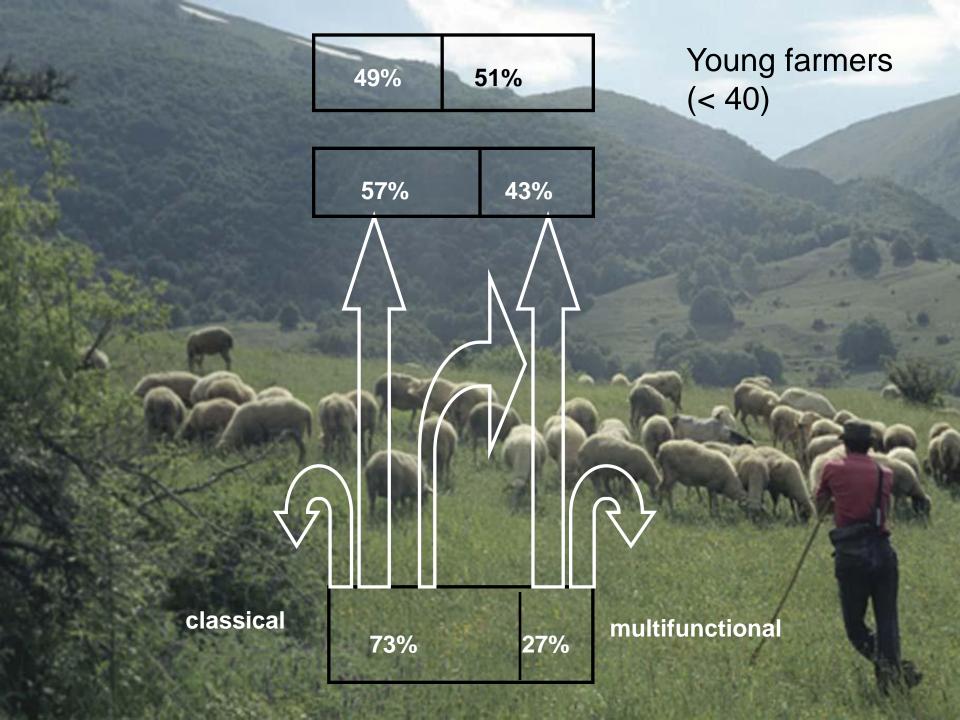
27%

Multifunctional agriculture









Investments over last 5 years in food production strictly

16%

The second second

36%

34%

stable

30%

50%

decreased

Increased

32%

classical

multifunctional

In the next 5 years: invest in food production? 44% 27% classical multifunctional

Netherlands, 2010
Average turnover (per farm per year):

- Nature and landscape: 9,000 Euro

- Care activities: 100,000 Euro

- Direct selling: 123,000 Euro

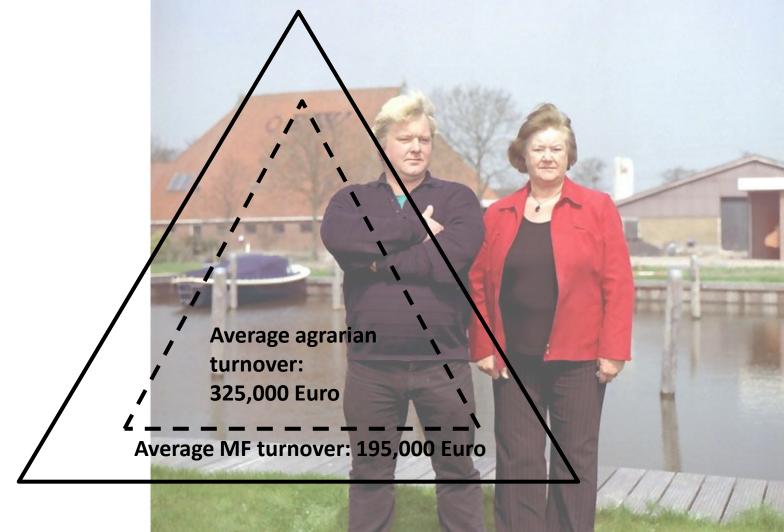
- Regional specialties: 440,000 Euro

- Education

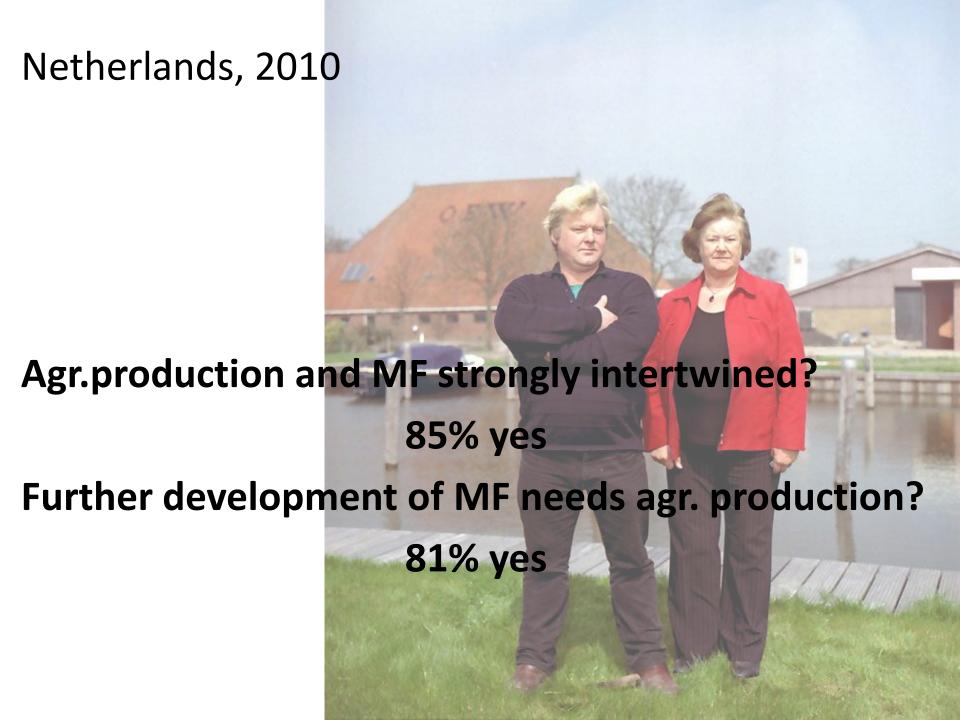
- Agro-tourism

5,000 Euro 37,000 Euro

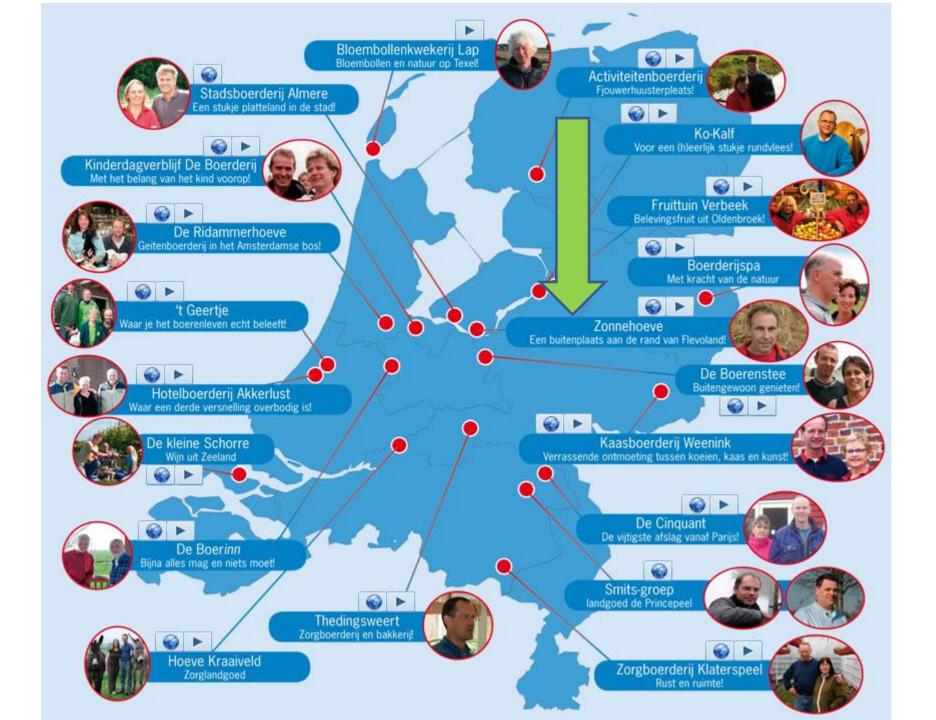
Netherlands, 2010



Contribution of MF to farming family income: 40%

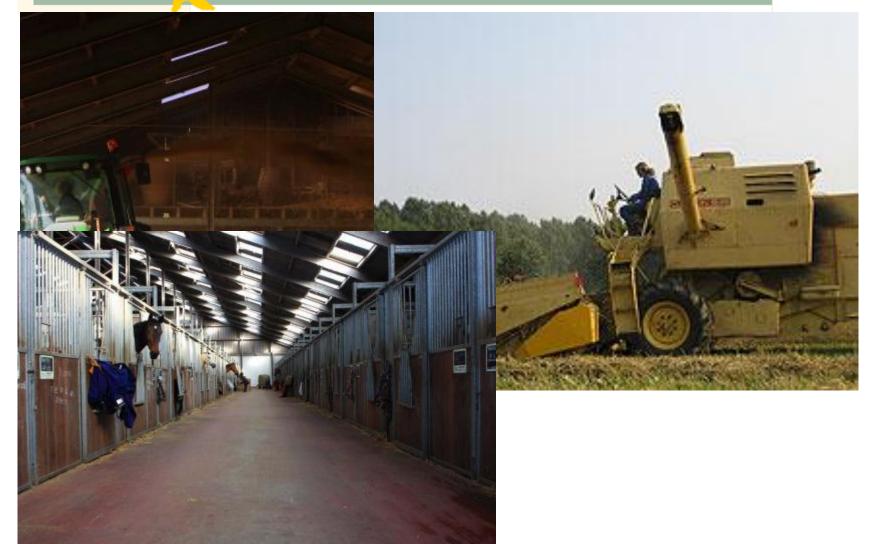


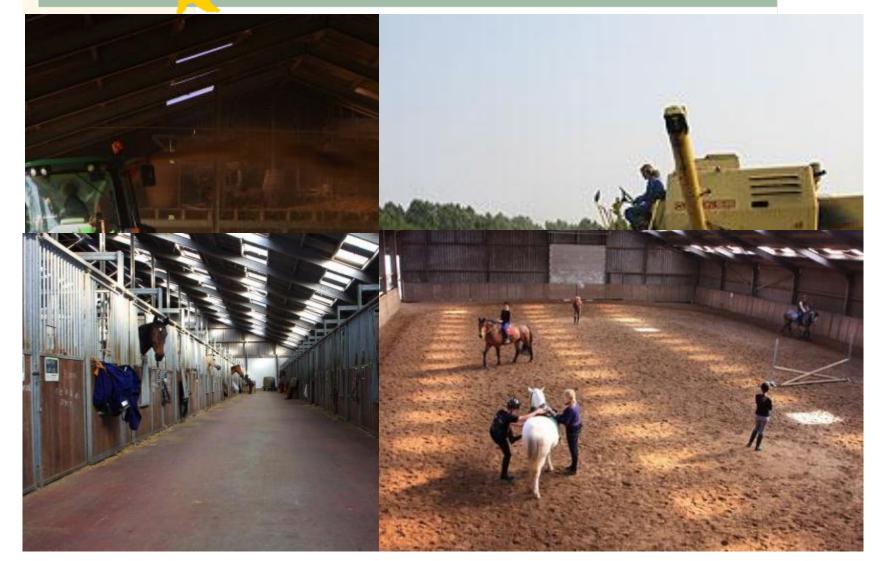


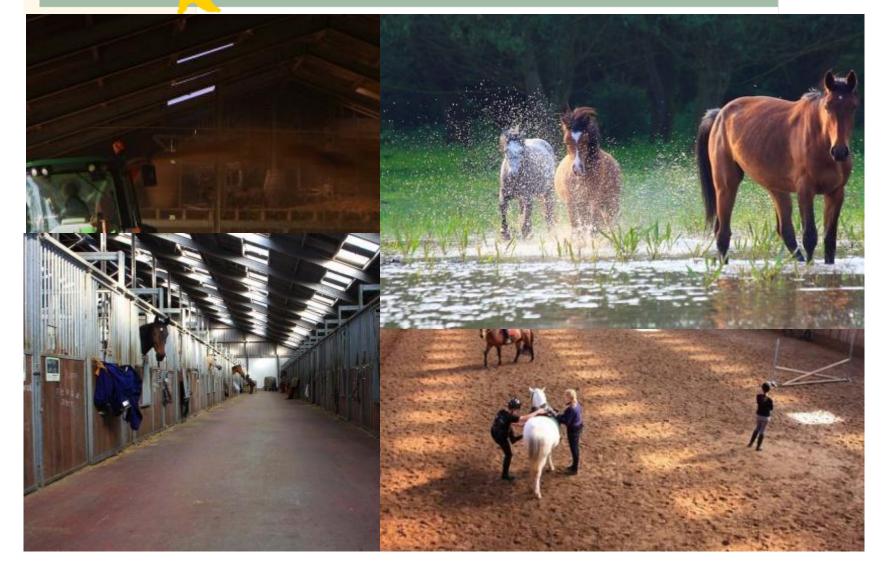














biologisch én dynamisch zonnehoeve



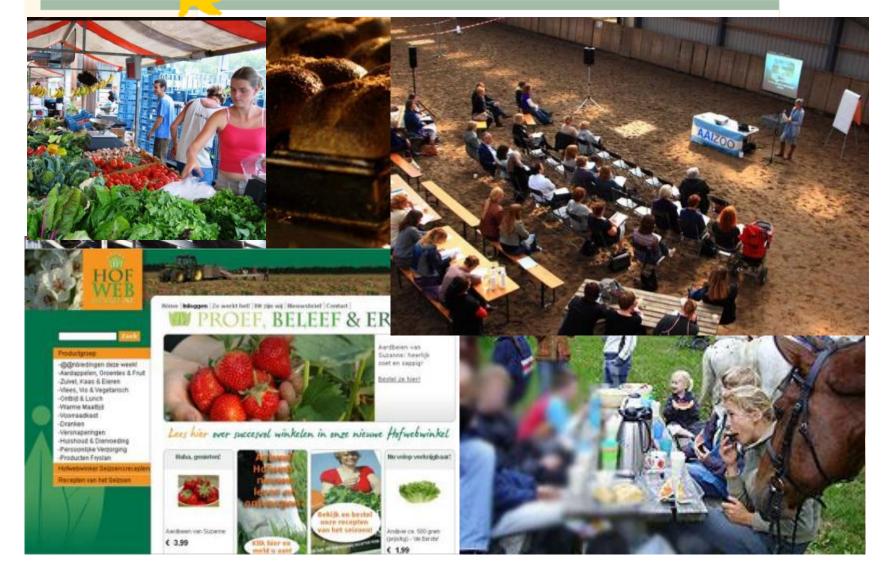
biologisch én dynamisch zonnehoeve



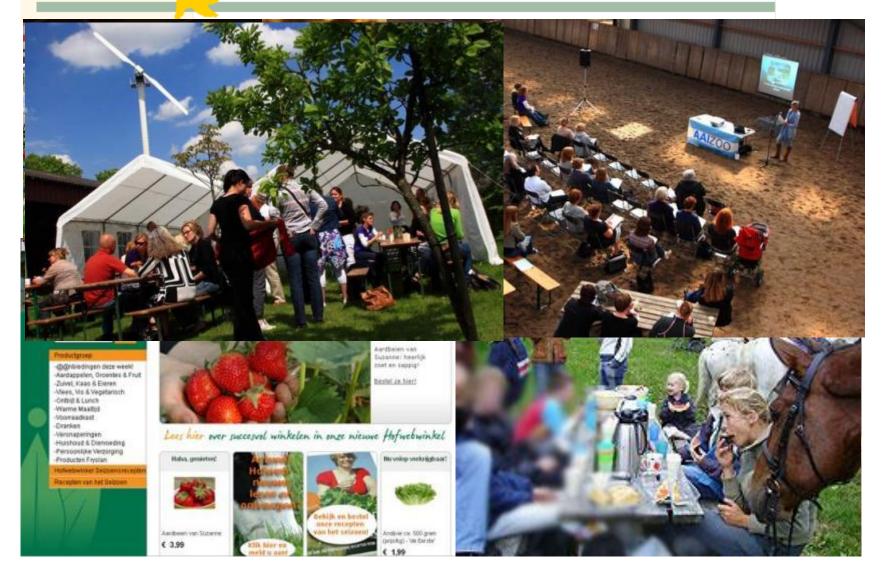
zonnehoeve

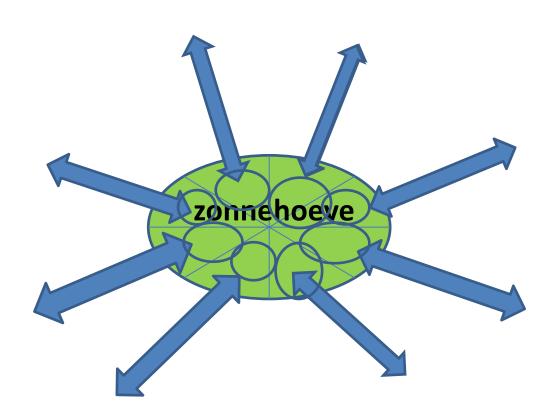


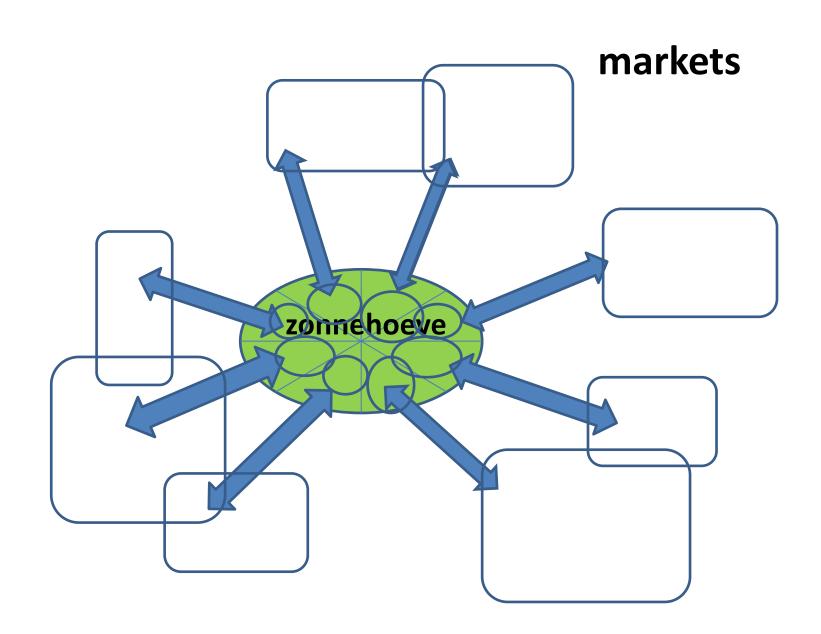
biologisch én dynamisch zonnehoeve



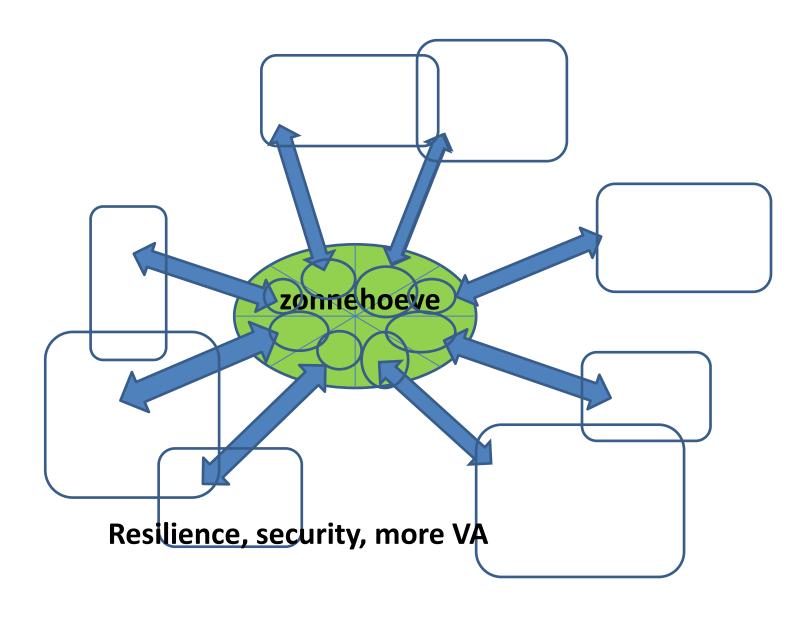
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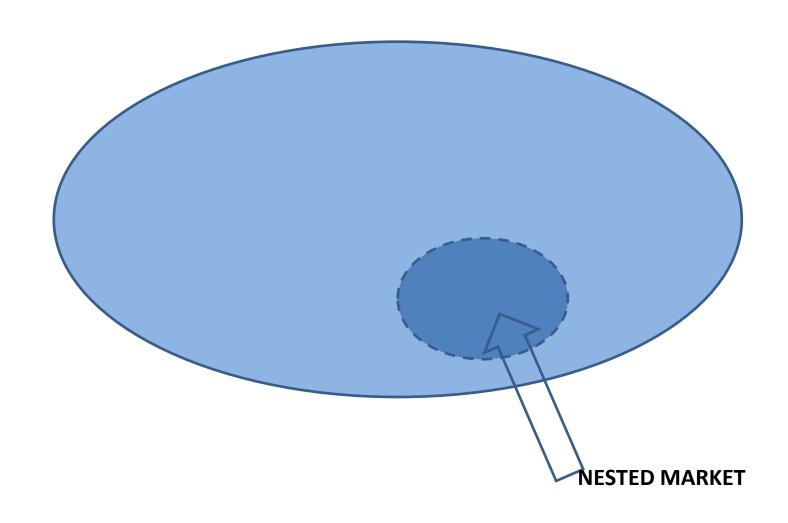




Synergy (lower costs, lower risks)



THE HIDDEN KEY



Key features of newly emerging nested markets

- the special quality of the product (or service) is widely recognized by consumers and translates into a premium price and a long lasting reputation
- the definition of quality is commonly shared by producers, processors, distributors and consumers and based upon flows of communication that go back- and forwards
- production and processing are based on artisanal techniques and a highly skilled labour force
- production is characterized by low external input levels
- production, processing and consumption are linked through short and decentralized circuits (that might considerably extend in space)
- the Value Added per unit of product is high (especially at the level of primary production) (this strongly links to 1, 4 and 5)
- the links between producers, processors, distributors and consumers are patterned in a horizontal, web-like way that strongly contrast with hierarchical patterns
- the pattern as a whole allows for flexibility and further internal differentiation
- from a socio-economic point of view the patterns as a whole represents a coalition of interests and prospects; from a cultural point of view both product and pattern strongly contribute to individual and regional identities
- product and pattern are institutionally defended (through consortiums, joint service units, protocols that specify the production and processing techniques, labels, etc).
- product and pattern can hardly be 'taken over' by outside interest groups (especially due to 3 and 7)
- both product and pattern are grounded on a common pool resource, i.e. the capacity to elaborate and distribute a distinctive product
- the different elements that compose a nested market cannot be industrialized; the artisanal techniques and the specific nature of the involved resources resists scale-enlargement and standardization
- the processes of production and processing (see 3, 8 and 13) are built on open source technologies that allow for collective learning processes
- concentration ratios are low
- nested markets tend to interact and intertwine with other nested markets, thus creating synergy and contributing to their robustness; this occurs at farm enterprise level as well as on the level of the territory.

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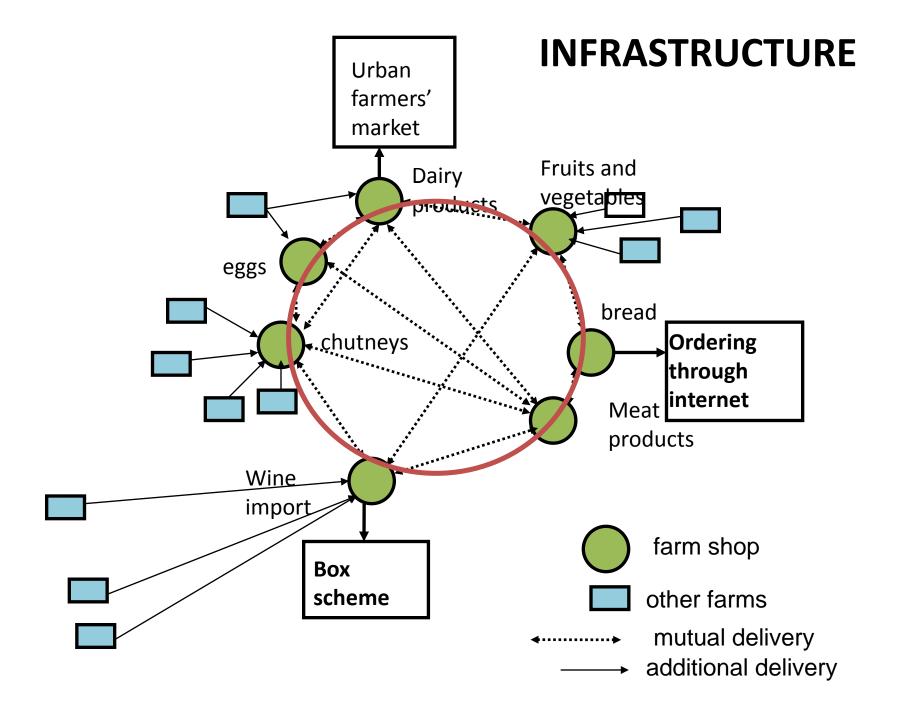
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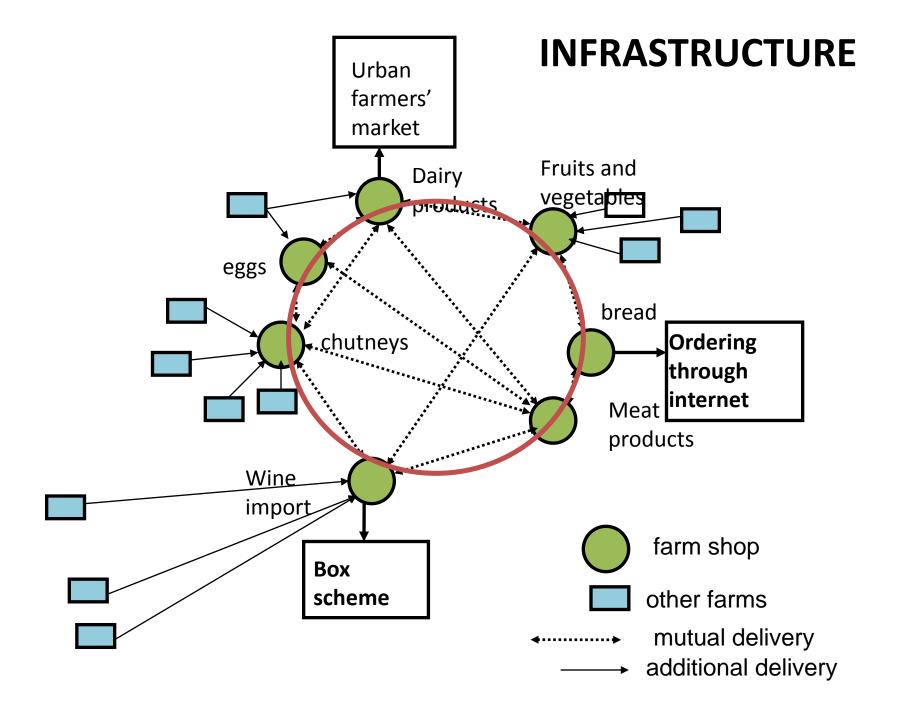
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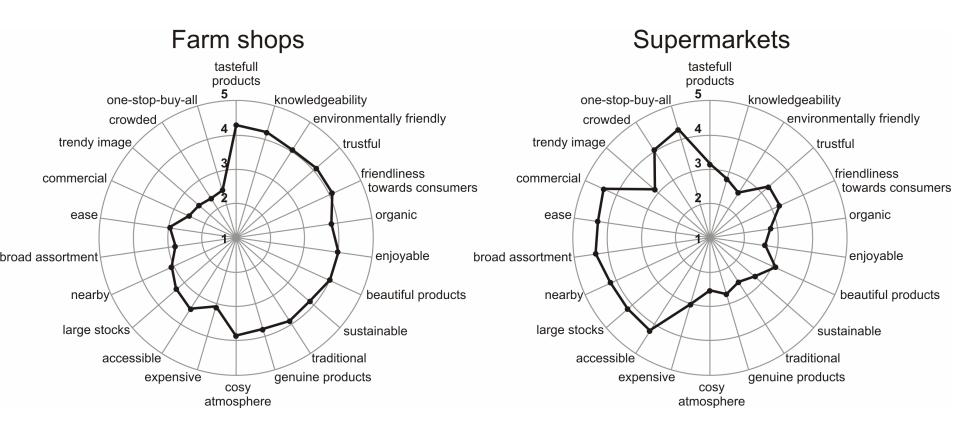




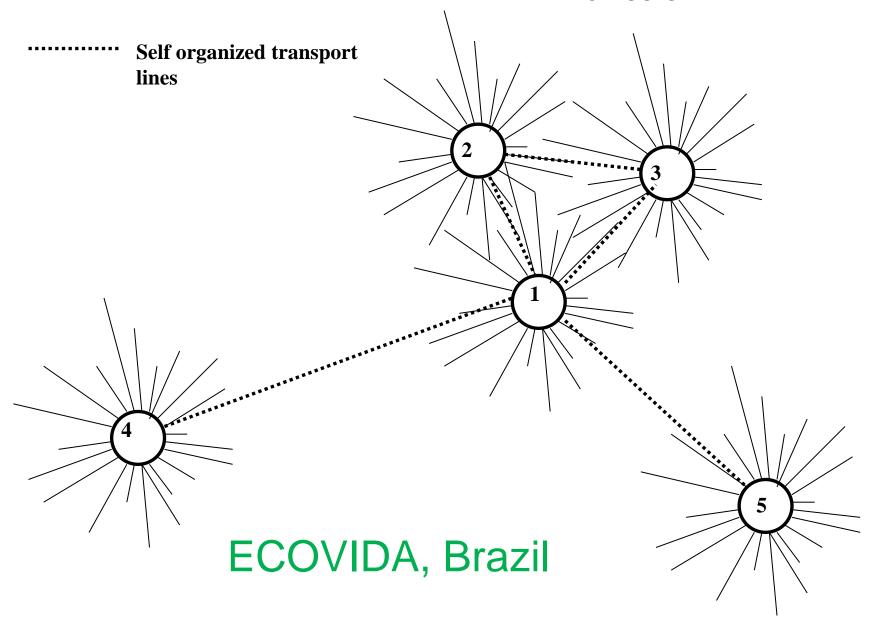


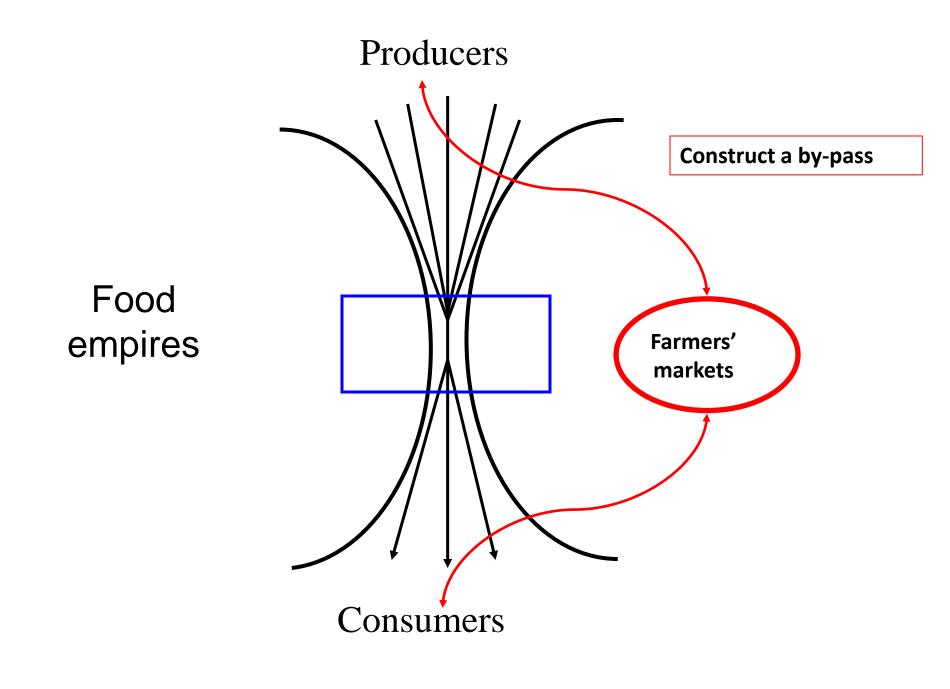


INFRASTRUCTURE



INFRASTRUCTURE





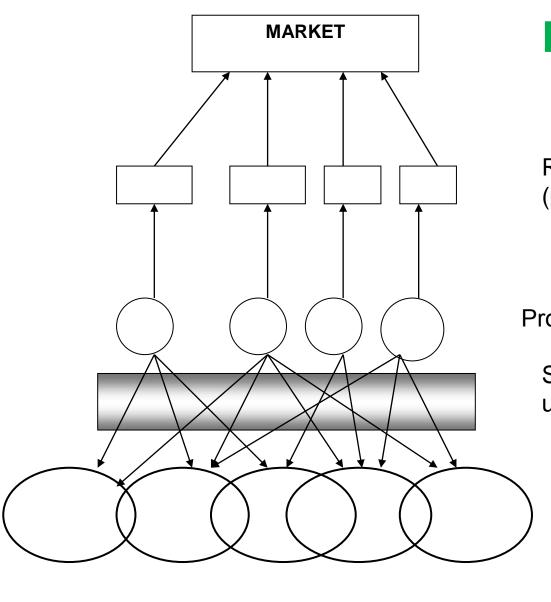
	General agricultural and food markets	Newly emerging markets
Who owns what?		
Who does what?		
Who gets what?		
What is done with the surpluses?		

	General agricultural and food markets	Newly emerging markets
Who owns what?	Most linkages between production, processing, distribution and consumption of food are controlled by food empires	Short circuits are interlinking the production and consumption of food. These short circuits are owned or co-owned by farmers
Who does what?		
Who gets what?		
What is done with the surpluses?		

	General agricultural and food markets	Newly emerging markets
Who owns what?		
Who does what?	The role of farmers is limited to the delivery of raw materials for the food industry	The role of farmers is extended to embrace onfarm processing, direct selling and the redesign of production processes that better meet consumer expectations
Who gets what?		
What is done with the surpluses?		

	General agricultural and food markets	Newly emerging markets
Who owns what?		
Who does what?		
Who gets what?	The distribution of Value Added is highly skewed; most wealth is accumulated in food empires	Farmers get a far higher share of the total Value Added
What is done with the surpluses?		

	General agricultural and food markets	Newly emerging markets
Who owns what?		
Who does what?		
Who gets what?		
What is done with the surpluses?	Accumulated wealth is used to finance the ongoing imperial conquest (takeover of other enterprises, etc)	Extra income is used to increase the resilience of food production, to strengthen multifunctional farming and to improve livelihoods



Elinor Ostrom

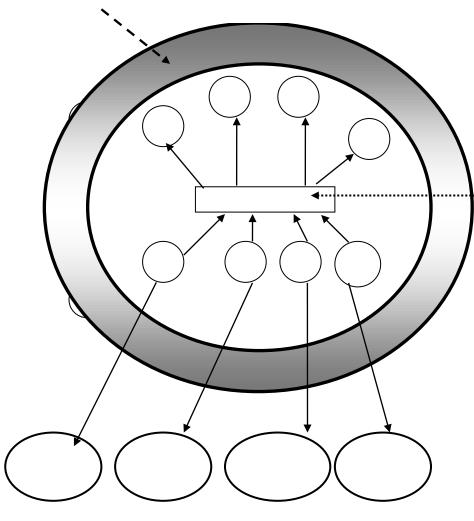
Resource-units (products/services)

Producers ('Appropriators')

Set of rules that governs the use of the 'resource system'

Common-pool resources (CPRs) that together constitute a 'resource system'

Shared normative framework (more or less institutionalized) that defines, coordinates and sustains a nested market



Consumers with specific preferences who constitute a specific segment in the market

Distinctive product

Specific producers

Specific resources required for the making of the distinctive product

synergy at level lation Umbria, the green heart of Italy







